


THE
Defence of Militarie
profession.

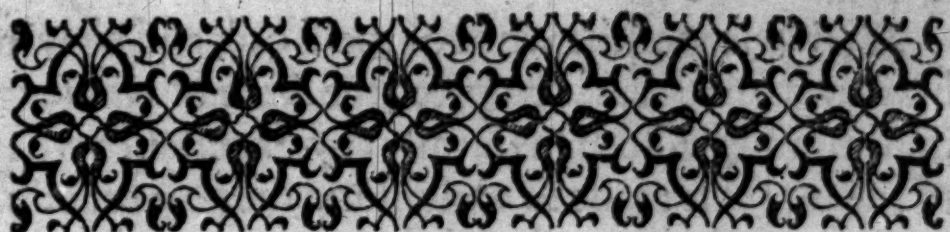
Wherein is eloquently shewed
the due commendation of Martiall
prowesse, and plainly prooued
how necessary the exercise
of Armes is for this
our age.

 *IMPRIN-*
ted at London by Hen-
ry Middleton, for
Iohn Harison.

1579.



VERO NIHIL VERIVS



TO THE RIGHT
honorable, *Edward de Vere*, Earle of
Oxenford, vicount Bulbecke, Lord of Escalles
and Baldefmere, and Lord great Cham-
berlaine of England.



Xperience bea-
reth such a foueraigntie
ouer all thinges humane
and diuine, that without
it the quality or power ei-
ther of worde, deede, de-
uise, or matter, cannot
make it selfe knowne to
the vnderstanding of mē:

for the heauenly trueth iustifieth it selfe by the effects
of his nature and power, made apparant to the eyes &
capacities of earthly creatures.

Adam not well staid vpon the trueth of Gods word,
transgressed the cōmandement, & feeling the plagues
of his offence, had thereby experience of the power &
trueth of his Almighty Creator.

The first worlde ouerflowing in wickednesse, was
drowned in the flood of Gods vengeance: to geue
experience to the world that ensued, what it is to con-
temne his worde and Prophets.

Noah beleueed the word of the Lord, and obeying his commandement, prepared the Arke & was saued in the flood, he & all his family: by experience whereof the world is made to vnderstand the power and assurance of Gods trueth and fauour towarde his elect people.

The Lord willed *Moses* to denounce his plagues against Egypt, and in the effect of his power & trueth he accomplished the same vpon man and beast, vpon fruit and tree, vpon earth and water: the experience whereof made *Moses* and the Israelites so hardie in fayth, that they tooke their way through the red Sea, as through the fieldes on drie land.

Pharao in the hardnesse of his heart pursued the Israelites, and was drowned, he and all his armie in the pathes where *Jacob* went drye shod: whereby all the kings and princes of the earth had & haue experience, what it is to contemne God, to persecute his people, & to despise his worde and ministers.

The like experience made *Iosuah* bolde to lead Israel through the deepe waters of Iorden: where they passed on foot, and went dry shod to land.

The Israelites breaking the couenant of the Lorde their God, & standing in their rebellion were destroyed out of the land of Iudah, and Ierusalem, and made slaues to the Chaldeans: whereby they were taught by experience (and so are wee by the same example) what it is to despise the Lord of hostes, and to stand in disobedience against his maiestie.

The Lord restoring *Jacob* out of Chaldea to his inheritance againe, according as he had promised by the mouthes of his Prophets: doth teach vs by experience
how

The Epistle.

how faithfull he is in his promises, that we therefore should rest vpon him without doubting.

Christ our Sauour wrought wonders before all Israel, that their eyes might see his diuine power and beleue him for his works sake: but they beleued not their owne eyes, and are therefore confounded by the experience that testifieth against their owne consciences.

By examples of experience, the Lord Iesus taught the Iewes, as by that of *Dives* and *Lazarus*, of the sower of seed, of the euill Steward &c. As by familiar demonstrations.

Our forefathers the olde Christians, so polluted their Tabernacles with the workes of impietie, that they extinguished the holy Ghost in the Sanctuarie, whereby they fell to ignorance and corruption, and were giuen ouer to superstition and Idolatrie. The experience whereof should teache vs of these dayes, and our children to walke wisely in the presence of our God.

Experience discovereth the effects of wisdom and folly: and maketh demonstration of the fruits of vertue and of vice, and teacheth to distinguish, betwixt the righteous and the wicked, betwixt the foole and the wise man, &c.

Experience is the mother and nurse of the policies and gouernements, ciuill and martiall, priuate & publike, guiding the counsailes and doinges of men with orderly discretion.

Experience of the inordinate iniquities of men founded the lawes and the iudgement seat.

The experience of the troublesome furies of men
A 3 founded

founded Armes, and aduanced Militarie profession, for the repressing and restraining of the tyrannies and noyfull malice of the wicked.

The experience of the profit and value of lawe and armes, maketh al prudent states and commonwelths, to embrace and to vphold them both with much care and endeuour.

So to conclude, experience is the ordinarie companion and naturall ornament of reason, which maketh mē wise in knowledge, & prudent in the direction and vse of things. He therefore that iudgeth or directeth against experience, is not in deede a man, but a foole more ignorant then a beast.

The experience of other mens harmes, warneth the wise to be ware.

The experience of forren euils, warneth England to waken it selfe out of securitie, and to be watchfull, and wisely to take it selfe.

Experience hath taught me to loue and to honour armes, and in the zeale of a good heart to couet the aduancement of martial occupation, which made me (an vnlettered man) to take vnto me a notarie to sette downe in writing this drift in the defence and praise of warlike prowesse, against al cōtemners of the same: for the benefite and encouragement of my countrie & countrimen.

And finally, the experience of the high noblenes & honour of you, my singuler good Lord, doth emboldē me (in the loue of a faithfull hart, to your renoumed vertues) most humbly to commend this litle work to your honorable protection, that vnder the shilde of your noble fauour and iudgement, it may stande in
grace

The Epistle.

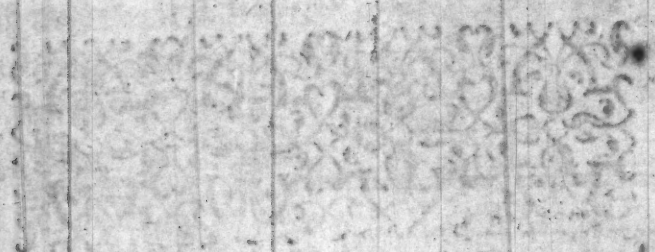
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grace before our nation, to some good effect. God
graunt it. To whom be praise, & to your good Lord-
shippe, abundaunce of heavenly graces, and fa-
therly blessings, euen to euerlasting
life. Amen. London. 23 De-
cemb. 1578.

Your honours most humble,
GEEFREY GATES.



The
Grace before our nation, to form
Gentle first to which we
ship, and which of
daily life, to form to
the nation, London, 1775
C. 1775





The defence of Militarie *Profession.*



I hath bene an old con-
trouersie in the opinions
of the English nation,
what profession of life is
most honorable in world-
ly states. They being Is-
landers, what by their
famous might and pro-
wesse, and what by the
naturall safetie of the si-
tuation of their Soyle,

What
worldly e-
state most
honorable

(enuironed with the maine Ocean sea, and dwelling
in greater securitie, then any one nation that inhabi-
teth the continent) they may reasonably differ from
the iudgement both of Greekes & Romanes in discus-
sing this question. For it may well be granted, that the
profession and occupation that is most in vse, and most
necessarie for the maintenance and preservation of the
common wealth, that the same should be had most in
honoure, standing most in vse and value. England
therefore dwelling in safetie and commonly in peace,
may seeme to giue the preheminence vnto the lawer:
For by his wisdom and trauel is iustice ministred,
to the maintenance and aduancement of soueraigne
authoritie: by the benefite of whose maiesty, Reuenge

and

and

The onely
meane to
vpholde
the seat of
Iustice, &
all other
estates, is
the profes
sion of
Armes.

and Tyrannie is forbidden in publique and priuate, euery iniurie and quarell committed to the iudgement and direction of the law: that the vnnaturall rage and furies of y^e mightie, of the cruel, & of the wicked, being restrained and repressed, sociall vnitie and vniuersall obedience may be nourished and holden in the ciuil fellowship of men: so that the Lambe may sucke safely by the Wolfe, the Calfe by the Leopard, and the Ass feede quietly by the Lion, &c. And happie is the state where this is accomplished by the industrie and prudence of the peaceable Lawyer. But forasmuch as the thoughtes of man are wicked even from his youth, and all his wayes naturally inclined to extreme euill, desirous to satisfie his owne lusts and affections with iniurie and crueltie, to reuenge, and to reigne in his owne will and power without correction, and yeldeth not vnto the obedience and direction of any other but for feare of stripes: There must bee therefore another state and profession of men, whose power and prudence must comprehend the maintenaunce and defence, not onely of the Seate of Iustice, but also of the Cowe and Plowe, of the Bed and Cradle, yea of the Altar and of the soueraigne state: which resteth in the profession neither of the Priest nor Lawyer, nor in the occupation of the Housbandmen, Artisans nor Merchants: but lieth in the prowesse and value of them that professe Armes. For when Preaching, procelle, Plee, or Perswasion cannot preuaile, in reforming the evils and outrages of the wicked: then must the sword of violence be put in execution, by the hands of them that are able, and skilfull to abase and to extinguish the furies of tumults and Rebellions: and either to bring to obedience the disordered multitude, or else to cut them off from the earth, that peace and ciuill iustice may possesse and rule all the lande, to the restitutio and preservation of domestical concord and Societie,

Societie, without the which mankinde shoulde decay from the face of the earth, & the rest that remained in the woꝛlde, should be in moze miserable state then the wilde beasts of the desert. And as it is pꝛoued by experience in all ages, that Justice and Ciuil pollicie is not surely seated without y^e ayde & attendance of Martial gard: So is it to be sene, that where military pꝛowesse hath in any part of the woꝛlde mosse pꝛeuailed, there hath orderly most flourished, Justice, Noblenesse, Science and all manner of vertuous and commendable occupations both of body & minde. Witnes of Greece, Italie, and France, and nowe last of Germany. Where upon this is to be cōcluded, y^e as Justice is not of it self able to set vp it selfe in authozitie, and to exercise rule ouer the multitude of Adams rebellions and stiffe-necked bꝛode, without the friendship & ayde of Armes: so must wee esteeme martial pꝛowesse, as the common foꝛtesse, wherein ciuill Policie with all her partes and appendants, are hatched, nourished, & pꝛeserued: foꝛ the orderly nourishment and pꝛeseruation of Man and Beast, of Fishe and Foule, of Fire and Salte, of Earth & Water. Where this benefit wanteth, there wanteth Science and gouernement, without which, the whole woꝛlde woulde soone become a desolate wilderness, without man to manure oꝛ to inhabite it. So that the wickednesse and transgressions of men being the founder and mother of humane lawes and pollicies, we must giue most honourable place to that profession and occupation, that is mosse of foꝛce and value to chastise the wickednes of the wicked, and to vphold the righteous: to pꝛeserue the weaklings & little ones, and to giue frēe passage and estimation to right, and vertue. And further, as man naturally is inclined to pꝛide and emulation, and thereby infected with malice and conetousnesse, and loke how much mightier the person is that is possessed of the vices, so much the

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militarie
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pꝛeuaileth
iustice flourisheth &
all vertues

No state in
safety with-
out Mili-
tarie pro-
fession.

the moze hurtfull they are in worke and practise. And therefore are they moste pestiferous and noyfull in kinges and souereigne Princes, whiche as they are of haucie courage and ambitious, so are they daungerous and commonly full of quarrels & troublesome to their Neighbours. When such are encouraged with a desire to conquer and to bring to their obedience, them that are free from their bondage, or to spoile them of liues, goodes, and habitations: they are not ruled ouer by the equitie of lawe, neither pacified by persuasions nor mollified with praying or preaching, but violence must be resisted with violence, and one lawlesse iniurie satisfied with an other iniurie, which without the force and terroz of armes cannot be once offered, much lesse accomplished. Euery state therefore that wanteth the garde and assistance of martial prowesse, lieth open to be ruinated by euery spoiler that will inuade it: whereby we finde that no state, Kingdome, Empire, or common wealth, can stande in any assured safetie, either inward or outward but by the benefite of military profession, the friend and nurse of Lawes, of Religion and of ciuell concozd. The necessarie vse and high value whereof made the wise Grecians and valiant Romans, to commend all high courages to the vse and exercise of Armes, as the noblest and most profitable occupation that a worthe minde should desire: whiche estimation it also holdeth continually and must in al estates kingdomes, and Empires of the continent of the world. And though the wickednesse & infidelitie of the world, be generally punished by sword, fire, famine, spoyle, and murther, the ordinary workes of warre, whereby the Justice of God is executed vpon the inhabitants of the earth: yet hath the Lord pleased, mainteined, and restored, his trueth and religion, by the meanes and assistance of warlike force and policie, and practised his most especiall Sonnes in the knowe.

knowledge of Armes. For *Abraham* being called to *Abraham* receiue the promise of saluation to the whole worlde, ^{had fyghting men.} and brought by the Lord his God to dwell in the land of Canaan, had of his owne family and aliance aboue three hundred fighting men, by whose power and courage, he not onely defended himselfe and al his from the spoile and iniuries of the wicked, but also reuenged the wrong done to his neighbours, the Kinges of Sodom and Gomorha, and recouering their goodes from the spoylers, hee restozed to euerye man his part that was lost by the ouerthrow. For which famous deede of pzoawesse, *Melchisedech* the King of Salem blessed *Abraham* and prayled the Lord God, posseller of heauen & earth in his behalfe.

In the value of warlike pzoawesse, *Simeon* and *Leui*, the Sonnes of *Iacob*, reuenged the violat[i]on of their ^{Jacobs' sonnes.} Sister *Dyna*, vpon the sonnes of *Sychem*.

By force of Armes, the Israelites comming out of *Egypt*, made their way thzough the *Amalekites*, & vanquished the Kinges of *Hesbon* and *Basan*: and possessed their landes, their cities, and their riches: so did they vanquish and destroy the mightie Kinges, and inuincible people of Canaan, and possessed their landes, and cities. By Armes their posteritie defended their inheritance, and helde the same: for by Armes the Lord God vanquished and destroyed the enemies of *Iacob*, and therefore is called the Lord God of hostes. By Armes *Cyrus* conquered *Chaldea*, and possessed *Babylon*, giuing ^{Cyrus.} libertie to *Israel*: yea, and thzough his great victozies restozed *Sion* and *Ierusalem*, and the people to their inheritance againe. By Armes the Romanes enlarged ^{The Romanes.} their Empire ouer many nations, & by vertue of their wisdom and pzoawesse they brought many barbarous countreis to ciuilitie and prosperitie: For where they gouerned, ther raigned Wzudence and Justice, as ordinary companions to Martiall noblenesse.

By the Armes of rude nations, the Goths, Hunnes, & Vandalles: the Lozde visited the proude Empire of the Romanes, for their pride and tyzanny, & confounded it.

By the Armes and prowesse of the Emperour *Constantine* the Lozde relieved his church, and restozed true religion amongst many nations.

By Armes, *El Enfante de Pelago* recovered the kingdom of Leon, and comforted Spaine, in the daies of cruell afflictions, when all the lande was harrowed and possessed by the Moores and Infidels.

By Armes is the worthy kingdome of France garded and preserved in a State moste honozable: so is Spaine: so are the commonweales and principallities in Italy.

By Armes, the Switzers purchased their freedome, and by Armes they defende and preserve their limits and liberties, to their great fame and benefite.

By Armes hath Germany made her might and prudence knowen to the whole worlde: by Armes they holde the maiestie of the Empire in their power and election: and by their invincible prowesse, they mayntaine and preserve their states and honours, priuate and publike, and are terrible to the nations rounde about them.

By Armes are the kingdomes of Denmarke and Polonia defended and saued from the power of the cruell Russians and Muscouites.

So is Germany from the powers of the cruell and mighty spoylers of the worlde: the Turkes, Tartarians, Muscouites also, and Russians: and by Armes, they establish peace amongst theselues, and are preserved at home and abroad.

By Armes, *Ferdinando* the king of Spaine seized into his power the West Indias, and by Armes are the same possessed

possessed and holden in obedience to the Scepter of Spaine.

By the Armes and prowesse of ciuill princes, are many rude and sauage nations subdued to ciuill gouernement.

The Lorde our God vseth no occupation of men in his woorks and proceedings vpon earth, like as he doth Militarie prowesse: For by it hee executeth his wrath and Justice vpon the rebellious and faithlesse people of the world.

Also by the same meanes it pleaseth the heauenly maiestie to deliuer the righteous from oppression, and to giue waye to his trueth vpon the earth, to restore his Church, and to defende his Sanctuarie from the rage and violence of the tyrants: As for example.

After the great and wonderfull fauour of God in relieuing and comforting his Church in olde time by the Emperour Constantine, being suffocated with heresses and ruined by persecutions: the rebellious and backward chistians, falling from the way of trueth, and abandoning the pathes of righteousness, were not onely deliuered ouer to the regiment and conduction of Antichrist, and made slaues to the Scepter of darkenesse: but were also for their incurable corruptions in Asia, Greece, and Affrica, deliuered ouer into the power of the cruell Turkes and Sarrafens: whome the Lord raised of a vile people, to be mightie, dreadfull, and inuincible in Armes, for the lamentable spoile, ruine, and extirpation of many Empires, states, kingdomes, & nations, not onely in honour, names, bounds, and liberties: but also in ciuill policies, honest sciences, in knowledge of true religion, and in the verie tongues, generations, and procreations of the vanquished people. Wherein the Lorde hath shewed forth a fearefull hande of his intollerable wrath and Justice for the

Constantine by armes restored religion.

Turkes were raised of a vile people to spoyle the backward Christians.

sinne

The victo-
rie is of
God.

Maurice.

Rochel.

Geneua.

sinne and disobedience of these irrecoverable nations: to the good warning of the nations that doe yet rest in their olde seates, in knowledge eke and libertie to p[ro]fesse and to serue **GOD**, according to his trueth in Christ Iesus. Which if they abuse and contemne as their forefathers did, and as they of Asia, Africa, and Greece haue also done, and receiued their punishment for their offences by vtter destruction: then let vs and our child[re]n looke that the Lord God of hostes (High generall of all warres) can leuie an inuincible Armie, when and where him lysteth, to bere vs, and to punish vs, and vtterly to destroy vs. For it is he onely that beareth the sword of vengeance, that striketh in the battell, and giueth the victorie to himselfe. The warre is his, the Armie is his, and he is cheefteyne of the feelde: and as hee vseth them for the punishment of the worlde, so doth he occupie the same also to the comfort and deliuerance of the righteous, and to make way for the Scepter of peace, (that is, of true religion) to come to her regement and orderly occupation. Wherein the Lord hath shewed and daylie doth more and more shewe, his wonderfull works and power in this last restitution of his Gospel: which began in Germanie with peace, but was forced to holde on the way, by the ayde of warlike p[ro]wesse and fidelitie: which was valiantly attempted, and prosperously atchieued by that famous Souldier of God, *Maurice Duke of Saxoni*, the first vanquisher of the Armed enemies of the Gospel in this latter restitution.

By the fidelitie also and industrie of Militarie occupation, doth the Lord holde possession for his saintes in the p[ro]ude and mightie kingdome of France, p[re]seruing Rochel the fortresse of his sanctuarie, for the inuocation of his holy name amongst that nation, in true religion.

That holy citie Geneua with all the godly places
of

of the neighbourhead and confederacie, are also garded by Armes, as the appoynted meanes which God occupieth for the defence of his people, against y^e power of their ennemyes. By armes also, hath the Lorde God of hostes entred foot in *Belgia*, and there taught the ignozant hands to fighte, and the slowe couraged, to be bolde and hardie. Whereby the pride of the ennemyes is daunted, and their glozve abased, (and that befoze oure eyes) in such apparant and wonderfull maner, as wee may wel say that the Lorde of hostes is abode with his armyes, to purchase to himselfe honoz and prayse, for the yeere of his redeemed is come: neither will he geue ouer y^e fielde any more, til he hath vtterly destroyd his ennemyes, and confounded the wicked for euermore, and giue pezpetuall rest to *Israel*, accozding as it is wzyten.

Thes being the publique effects and woꝝkes of martiall Industrie: what occupation oz vocation darre putte forth it selfe to make comparison with it? the exercise and substance whereof consisteth of prudence, high courage, and magnamitie. Prudence, to inuent, to direct, and to gouerne. Courage, to execute and to perfourme that which politike prudence hath deuised and set downe to be done. And magnamitie, to sustayn with irremoueable temperancye what soeuer happeneth. And farther to amplifie vpon the praise of this occupation, what woꝝke oz volume can be sufficient to expresse in orderly recital the noblenesse and particular vertues of the famose martialistes of the olde and later woꝝlde, which stande renoumed in hystozies: and for euery one left to memory by name, a thousand of great woꝝthines are past ouer without mentione. But this is generally to be noted in the warlike Princes and Nobilitie: that as they exceede in militarie prowesse and woꝝthines, so doe they excell in wisdom and all noblenesse of

Warre in
Belgia.

Whereof
warlike in
dustrie
consisteth

Warlike
Princes,

Commen-
dable ver-
tues neces-
sarie for
them that
professe
Armes.

hart: and hee that will woꝛthely bee called a militarie man, must cast off all vilanies and basenes of minde: and full charge his thoughtes and doinges with honeste inclinationes and like effectes. Neither are the commendable vertues of the minde so necessarye for any occupation, as they are for them that pꝛofesse and exercise armes. And the martialist that wanteth them, shall not pꝛosper in warre, but sinke in obloquie and dishonour: neither is there anye state or vocation of man that can woꝛse susteyne, the infection and vse of vices, then can an army gouerned in warlike maner. Foolishe therefore and beastely is the common speach, vsed of the base and humble mynded sort of our nation, that doe not onely saye, but also affirme in their doinges, that the woꝛst sort of men, (and such as for the vilenes of their conditiones the earth is not able to susteyne) are fit for the warres: and accordingly doe call out the refuse of the people to be soldiers for the seruice of their Prince and countreie, where in deede the woꝛthiest people ought to be chosen, and preferred: as to a state most honoꝛable, and of most credite and importance.

But if Englande stood in the continent of the woꝛld enuironed with mightie nationes, that in the dayes of frendeship would moue discretion to feare their malice in the time of controuersy: then should it knowe the value of a soldier, & lick the dust off the feete of her men of pꝛo- wesse: then would the lawer & the marcheant humble themselves to the warriors, & be glad to geue honour & salary to the martialist: and shew frendly grace to his page, and fauor to his lackye. And al be it our state is better at ease and that we by the benefite of the seate of our lande, doe stande in moze securitie then the nations of the firme land: yet is not our assurance such as may so deliuer vs vp in the time of peace, to so careless & spitefull contempt of armes: as though the com-
mon

mon welth and state publique stood in such prosperitie and lastie, by the wisdom of the lawier and by the riches of the marchant, as that they should neuer stande in neede of militarie forces, no: to nourrishe men of warre, but to consume them with penurye and with the galowes. Let al the miserable djudges of this present worlde, (whose God is their belly, and whose idoll is their riches) that so beastly and opprobriously disdain the warlik people, looke into the recozdes not onely of the former times of olde, but also of these present dayes, and see in what hazarde, not onely the Throne of their souereigne Prince, but also the whole state of the common welth (and consequently, the chest, the chamber, the bedde, and cradle, the wife and daughter of the lawier and marchant, the Pulpyt, and Preacher, the Judge and the Judgement seat) haue bene to suffer generall and particuler shipwrecke, by the conspiracies, mutinies, and tumultes, of traitors and of the rebellions multitudes of the vulgare people, cruel and implacable: And confesse by whose diligence, wisdom, perill, industrie and bloud, all these thinges haue bene defended, and saued out of the power of the furious spoylers, restoringe iustice to her seate, the plowe to the feelde, the coine to the payle, the shephearde to his flocke, the merchant to his trade, and the learned to his quiet study and exercise. Hea and let them be ashamed of their ignobilitie of harts, & consent with other nationes to geue birth to the people of prouesse, and milytarie profession, the hono: that is due vnto them. For it is a rare age of the worlde, wherein the sureste Kingdome, and the safest state and nation vpon earth, lieth not at one time or other to the couert and succor of Armes, to saue it selfe either from intestine violence, or from foren depopulation, or else from both.

The glorious effects of Militarie industrie.

Whosoever therefore will see the value of martial

C.2.

Valiant
Kinges in
France.

martial prowesse in preſeruing a kingdome, in vp-
holdinge the ſouereigne maiestie of theire Prince, in
redeming their countrie from the power of ſozren en-
nemyes mightie and warlike, in pacifyinge ciuil vp-
rozes, and in extinguishinge the most ragiouse furies
of any rebelles in the worlde: and in reducinge the
gouernement to obedience, iustice, housbandry, traffi-
que, literal exercise, and all ciuill policies and ordi-
nances to their places againe. Looke throughe the
state of France, from the beginning euen to this
day: But specially in the dayes of Kinge *John*, of his
sonne also Kinge *Charles* the fift, and eke of *Charles*
the sixte, and aboue all in the dayes of *Charles* the
seuenth, who being so molested, and ruinated not one-
ly by the victorizous warres of the Englishmen and
Bourgonyons: but also by intestine diuisiones & ciuill
vp-rozes, that hee helde not the fiftte parte of his king-
dome in obedience, insomuch that he was dzinen to
holde himselfe in a smale cozner of his lande, and was
contemptuously called King of Bourges: For his enne-
mies possessed & ranged al the parts else of his Realme
at their pleasures. But that famous King (aided with
the prowesse & fidelity of his approued martialistes:)
neuer gaue ouer the fiele til hee recovered his king-
dome and restozed the common welth: which had bene
so spoiled, wasted, and depopulat, that the fieldes and
vineyards were growen to a wilder nesse, their cities
become heapes, and their habitationes desolate.

Peace and
idlenesse
before
conquests.

When the Lord meaneth to plague a wicked nati-
one for sinne and to translate them to the power and
scepter of another nation: then he filleth them with
the fatnesse of the earth, and geueth them peace that
they may wax rotten in idlenesse, and become of dulle
wittes, slowe of courage, weake handed, and feeble
kneede: that when the spoiler commeth, they may in
al pointes be unfurnished of warlike prowesse, and
not

not able to resiste, but so made a praye to their enemies. As the Persians were to *Alexander*, the Greekes and Hungarians with many other nationes to the Turkes: and the olde Brutes to the Saxons.

And likewise when the Lord meaneth to aduance a nation and to make any people famous and honorable vpon earth: he stirreth them vp to high courage, and maketh their mindes and bodyes apt to the warre, and in all points sufficient for the pursuite and accomplishment of Militarie trauaile. As he did the Israelites for y^e recouery of their promised inheritance, by subduing and destroying the mightye Canaanites. *Cyrus* & the Persians for the subuerting of y^e empire of Syria: *Alexander* & the Grecians for the conquering of the Persians, & for translating of the Monarchie from Asia to Europa. The Romanes eke being a poore smale people, and of an opprobrious foundation, were made fit in pollicy and courage for the pursuite and exercise of Armes: where by they became Lords and commanders of al the chiefe nations, Empires, states, and kingdomes of the world. And againe, for the chastisement and confusion of them the Lord rayled vp to Armes and warlike courage, the rude and barbarous multitudes of the Goths, Hunnes and Vandales. And so the Turkes of a small people, and of the sauage Scythian kinde, to be the most cruell and noyfull spoylers and destroyers that euer were vpon earth, to subuert all y^e ciuill states and Empires of Asia and Affrica, and to subdue and depopulat. the noble Empire of Greece and the kingdom of Hungarie. *Tamberlan* a heardman with the rude Scythians to chastise *Baiezet* the Turkish Emperour and all his dominions. And lastly the Spanyard to chastise France, Italy, Germany and lowe Duchland. And now let vs farther beholde with discretion what worke the Lord is entred into by Armes, in these last dayes of the worlde: And how martiall prowesse and industrie hath mightely

God maketh apt to warre, whome he will aduance.

Cyrus and Alexander

Romanes

Goths, &c

Turkes.

Tamberlan.

Spanyards

The wor-
thie actes
of the
Duke of
Saxoni,
Lantgraue
&c.

serued to aduance the name and glozys of God, and to giue passage to his Gospell, where it lay prostrate and troden vnder the feete of Antichrist and his consozts. For when the time was come, in the yere of our Sauiour Christ 1517. that y^e Lord set foote on earth to restore his Sanctuary, he beganne his businesse by a poore ministrie vnder the couert & protection of the most worthy prince Duke *Frederick* of Saxonie, and so encreased vnder the defence of the most noble Princes, *John* Duke of Saxonie, & *Philipe* Lantgraue of Hesse, & of the famous and warlike cities, Augsborough, Straßborough, Vlmes Magdeborough, &c. And when the champions of the kingdome of darkenesse (vnder the conduct of the most renowned Emperour *Charles* the fifth) seemed to reuge the hoste of Israel vnder a terrible victorie: then did the Lord of hostes bestirre himselfe, and frustrating the counsailes, and dispersing the forces of his enemies, he banquished the troupes of the Philistims by the Armed hand of his chosen captaine *Maurice* Duke of Saxoni: who by the vertue of Martiall prowesse ayded by the Lord God of hostes, brake the teeth of the vngodly, and restored the worde of God to a free passage throughout all Germanie. So did the Lord preuaile by Armes in Surrike: by vertue of which also, wydened the passage of his gospell into France, and by the force and power of one poore towne, there holdeth possession for his Sanctuary, maugre the might and malice of all his enemies. This being the most glorious effects of Militarie industrie in these saide countreis, to the enlarging of Christs kingdome for the saluation of many, and comfort of the whole worlde: praise the inuincible Arme of our God mighty and victorious in battell: and see yet a greater worke then all these, now a doing by force of Armes for the ciuill libertie, and for the freedome of true Religion in lowe Dutchelande: where the hande of the Lord hath bene so apparant fauourable, that

that in all the progresse and successe of these warres it may be saide : This is the worke of the Lord our God, in the sight of all the Heathen , and it is marueilous in our eyes. Let vs therfore examin some part of those affaires, & see how *Iacob* hath preuailed in his warres by slow and vnerpert souldiers, against the most famous, arrogant, & implacable enemies of the gospel of *Christ*: and then let the swinish fooles that contemne martiall profession, stoppe their mouthes and be ashamed. For the heauens doe reioyce, the worlde is comforted, and *Israel* shalbe glad thzough y victozies of God, purchased by the fidelitie & pzoewesse of his balliant men at armes.

When King *Philip* had wearied his good subiects of low Duchland, with fained pacifications, in the aduantage wherof the defendants being taken vnprouided & vnarmed, were daylie spoyled and murthered, they fell to armes for publike defence, & stood vpon their gard: but being ouercome by the false promises of the faithlesse Regent, the Duches of Parma, they accepted conditions of agreement , and while they rested vpon the same, came the Duke of Alua accompanied with chosen forces, and tooke the countrey in charge, as Lieutenant to the King. He planted his bands of warre in all the stronge tolnes and holdes thzough out the Lowe countrey: he apprehended the Counties of Horne, and Degremont, and executed them as captains and chiefe pillars of the Mutiners. He builded the Castell of Antwerp for mastering of that proude citie, and reinged all the whole Lande vnder feare and oppzession, minding to bring the people vnder extreeme exactions, for the nourishment of their own plagues & seruitude: I mean for the maintenace of the kings forces & fortifications thzoughout , for the holding of the people in subiection to what yoke or ordinaances so ever should be enforced vpon them : Wherein the Duke missed the Tracte of that wisdome and pollycie that was famed to be in

Philip, vex
ed lowe
Duchland

The duke
of Alua
his force.

God by
an vnlike-
ly hoste
sheweth
his migt

Hollan-
ders and
zelanders
against
Philippe
King of
Spaine.

in him. For this tirannous purpose coming to common apparance, then reuolted the Holanders and Zelanders, in an vnlikely state to stande to theire cause. But the Lord God of hostes that had stirred by this quarel, meaning to proue the force of his blowe by an vnlikly host, against the troopes of the proude and dzedfull warriors his ennemyes, did shewe himselfe sufficient, able to confounde the mightie by the weake, the prudent by the foolish, the industrious by the slowe, the courageouse by the cowardise, & glorious by the vile, the noble by the churle, and the King by the bassale, the rich and imperiall by the poore and seruile multitude: For comparizon beinge consideratly made of the Holanders and rude Zelanders with their King: hee mightie in powers both by lande and by sea, standinge in continual redines: they weak and vnprouided both for lande and water: he in renowned armes, stronge, experimented, and politique: they naked, and of al other their Kings people and subiects, contemned for their natural slowenes, cowardise, ignozance, drunkenesse, and most vnwarlike spirites: the King infinite in artillarge, munitiones, treasures, and eke in frends, lieutenantes, commanders, & martiall bands of incomparable fame and approued value: the mutiners easye to be exhausted of their monie, vnfurnished of all habilementes of warre, of trained Soldiers, and experimented Capteines, and hauinge their neerest neighbours, yea and them of their kinred and aliencie, to bee their mosse fyerse and noisfull enemies. And in this vnequal match to entre warre, it woulde haue seemed a motion in the mutiners, proceedinge rather of a desperat rage, then grounded vpon any reasonable hope to preuaile to any other effect, then to the thraldome and confusion of themselves, and of their posteritie. Howe be it the Lord that commandeth his Soldiers, and capteines that beare armes in the quarell of

trueth

truth and righteousnesse, not to feare the multitude of their enemies: stood by the Hollanders in their honest cause, and hath iustified their quarell, & wil maintaine it to the ende, as it seemeth at this day. For hee hath in the behalfe of that contemned people (naye rather to make good the glory of his great name against the vanity of flesh & blood) brought impossible thinges to a marueilous p^{ro}offe: Els coulde it not haue come to passe, that poore litle and weake V^lushing, shoulde haue famished and subdued the riche, large, and strong Citie of Middlebourgh, aided by the riche and mightie towne of Antwerpe and Ansterdam, and eke of Tregose, and Barowe: and garded with 2000. approued Souldiers, vnder the commaundement of that famous Gentleman, *Mont Darragon*, who was driuen by distresse of victuals (all the forces of the king being not able either to releeue him or to succour him) to render vp the towne, departing from it with 1400 men of war in armes: wherby the whole Island of Walkeren came entirely vnder the direction of the Prince of Orange, to the inspeakeable comfort of the cause publike. For by the benefite of this victorie, the Zelanders, vtterly vanquished the kinges forces vpon the Sea and bet him quite from it: whereby the Brabanders and Flemings, were put from their fishing and traffike, other then vnder the courtesie of the Zelanders: which so endamaged all the continent of the lowe countrey, that the inhabitants finding themselves pressed in an extreme w^orenche, betwixt the warres of their neighbours, and the oppression of the Spanyardes: they fell in conclusion to ioyne handes with the mutiners, in a more conuenient and a farre better policie, and in a more assured hope, that by a generall consent in Armes, they might redeme their countrey from the power of the oppressers, and driue the Spanyardes with their adherents out of the lande: then to nourish the warres against their

Litle V^lushing famished strong Middlebourgh.

The lowe countrey reuolted from the Spanyardes

The good
successe of
the Holan
ders and
zelanders,
caused the
rest of the
countrie
to ioyne
with them

neighbours, in whose discomfiture and subuersion stood the thraldome of them all: in whose victorie, the libertie and desired restitution of the one and of the other should rest assured. Hereupon proceeded the generall revolt of all the lowe cuntrie, yea rather enforced by the good successe and prowesse of the Hollanders and Zealanders, then willingly accepted of them of Flanders, Brabant, and of other Countries, for any free zeale to the cause publike. But blinde were the heartes of them that did not see, that the Prince of Orange and his poore vnerperimented adherents, were the very Army of the Lord God of hostes, who will neuer faile to breake the Jawes of his aduersaries, turning their wisdom to folly, and their glozy to shame: which was fully accomplished in the Duke of Alua, that dreadfull and renowned chieftaine of the Papistes. For had not hee bene overcome with a very tirannous madnes, hee woulde not haue entred his gouernement in Belgia with oppression, murther, pillage, and intollerable decrees, vpon the people that were (by easier prouocations then these, stirred and ready to breake out in Armes) in mind rather to dye in the field for the defence of their ancient liberties (so dearly purchased and defended by the blood of their forefathers) then to yeeld themselves and their posteritie vnder the heauie yoke, and arrogant domination of so implacable people, as bee the Spanyardes: which might well haue bene considered in the wisdom of the Duke of Alua, but that God blinded him with the might of his Prince, and the opinion of himselfe, that if this whole Countrie of lowe Ducheland, should in generall consent fall to Armes, and withstand their Prince by violence, and that they were not to bee reduced to obedience, but by extreeme warres, and infinit charges: after much blood and spoyle of the lande, the King should reduce them to his yoke and subiection by the sword: that even so, and by that wearisome and
cruell

cruell meanes, he must euer after reteine them & their posterity in his obedience: which would be an intolerable charge to him, and would set downe a continuall pillage and oppression vpon the Subiectes: whereof should ensue the orderly decaye of the common wealth, and nourishe a perpetuall malice in the people against their Soueraigne Lozde, and continually pricke them to tumultes: which at the last, should epyther set them free and reiect their Prince, or els vtterly confounde them by the increase of their tyrannie and miserable seruitude, which also would eate the king out of his inheritance. But had the Duke called to memorie how apt this nation hath bene in olde time to fall to warre in quarell of their liberties, and for defence of their ancient compositions: and how they shooke of the tyrannous Soueraigntie of the French kings (yet moze gentle and profitable then this of the Spanyards) and howe dearely and painefully the French kings haue in times past forced their obedience, and coulde not, but were at the last, after much warres and many bloody victozies, quite shut out: he would haue endeouored his wisdome and labour to reconcile them by mollifying the gouernment, and by gracions gentlenes and bountie, rather then proude to presse downe the yoke that had already wearied them: which cannot prosper, nor long endure: for the Lord God in his Justice hateth tyrannie, and destroyeth tyrants from the face of the earth: and vsually destroyeth the roote and b2anche of euerye cruell grinder of the faces of the poore, and casteth him of for euermoze.

Tyranny
abhorred
of God &
man.

And farther, he fell into this ouersight: that he exceeded so farre in the propoztion of the kings charges, by fortifications, and superfluous supplies: aboue all the leuie and receiptes that were to come in, by all the pillage, dueties, and lones that he could deuise: that he ranne indebted to the men of warre, aboue xxxiiij. Mo.

netheſe paye, whereby the ſouldiers became diſordered ſpylers: & at the laſt ſo mutinous, that the Spanyardes forced their pay, and bound the Duke to ſhamefull conditions, and ſoꝝ his laſt farewel he was forced to keepe his lodging vnder gard, & durſt not preſent himſelfe openly to the men of war at his departure out of Belgia, vntil the Commander *Don Lewes de Requeſes* the new lieutenent, had giuen his promiſe, in the wordes of the king, and ſet downe an order foꝝ the ſoldiers full pay.

The ſiege
of Harlam

With theſe errors he ioyned many faultes in the direction & purſuit of theſe wars: which turned to the aduantage of the pooꝛe defendantes, but much to the diſgrace & diſcredit of himſelf. Immediately vpon the getting of Harlam, & the horrible maſſacher there done: the Spanyards mutined foꝝ their pay: & putting away their commanders & officers of ſworn loyalty, they choſe vnto theſelues a colonel, captains, & other officers, & at the opening of the day, they tooke vp their enſigns & marched toward the wals of Harlam, & making vpon them that garded the vnrepaired breaches of the ſame, they dꝛaue the to abandon their charge, & folowed the with match in the cock intoꝝ market place: & there *Monſieur Lamot* & *don Iulius Romero* (who with ſiue enſignes of footmen poſſeſſed & garded the town) being aſſembled with their companies, departed with their people, leauing y town to the poſſeſſion of the mutiners: which ſtanding ſtiffely vpon the demand of their ſul paye, & finding the Duke ſlow & ouerſterne to yeelde to the ſame, they ſained that they would keepe the towne to the uſe of the States of Holland, & the prince of Orange: & that they would ſurrender it to *Monſieur Delorge*: which brought the Duke into ſuch a perplexitie, that hee paſſed conditions with the mutiners: ſuch as danted his gloꝛy and hautineſſe, more then any one matter that euer happened to him in all his life.

Thus was he impeched, and could not, neither did he ſeeme

seeme to be desirous to folowe the opportunitie that y victorie ouer Harlam did present, to the great aduancement of his seruice, had he folowed it with like industry & expedition: For the terror of that atchiuement, & eke of the ouerthrowe of the countey Batenburgh with the Princes armie, had opened vnto him al the Gates in Holland, had he hotly pursued the aduantage geuen.

After he had reconciled the mutiners, & set al things in order in Harlam, hee went forth to beset Alkemer: where he arriued vpon y day of a great faire holden in the towne: which was therefor filled with the country people yong & old, & with catle, without garde of men of warre, without store of victuales, or of any other habilements of warr: sauing y Captein *Richauor* through great perill & industrie entred y towne with 500. men of warre. The Duke battered y towne in soundry places, & assaulted it fearcelly, & was repulled: he comanded the seconde assault, & as y Spaniards made towarde the wall, there fel a very terrible tepest of haile rain wind and thunder, that so danted & the Souldiers, that refusing the seruice they turned vpo their Commanders, and would not forwarde: for the former attempts were deerely bought. The Duke seeing the Capteins' to slep their own souldiers for their disobedience, commanded retrait, and so y assailants returned to their lodgings, minding to gather better courage against y next day: But the tempest contineued al that night, and powred down such aboundance of raine, y by y morning, their cheef enchamping ground was al vnder water, & most of the peeces that battered, lay suncken vp to the axil tree, & for the softnes of the ground might not then by no meanes be recovered. Wherevpo y Duke dislodged himself, & encamped farther fro y towne in adry soile, from whence also within a few days he remoued quite away, after that hee had spent full sixe weekes in that siege to his great losse & dishonoz: for by that day that

The duke of Alua by a tempest driuen from the sege of Alkemer.

hee gaue it ouer, the Towne was not victualled for
sixe dayes.

This was the Dukes last attempt in Holland, and
this his repulse much hardened & encouraged the Hol-
landers to stande fast in their cause.

The duke
of Alua
vnto his
last trump

Hee had so farre exhausted the Kings Treasure and
his owne money, that he borrowed. 12000. gylderns of
his host in Amsterdam, to bear his charges into Spaine.
Thus this great Duke that came into Belgia so glo-
rious and dreadful, is daunted & returned into Spaine
with shame and discredite.

Then succeeded in his charge, *Don Lewes de Requezes*
greate Commander of Castile: who practising to mingle
hypocrisie and bloud in one drift and policie, (that
was to snare and to confounde the Prince of Orange)
hee preuailed in both lesse then he hoped. For he could
no more preuaile against Israel, then did *Fernando de*
Toledo. Duringe his gouernement, was the Kings
nauey and all his forces by sea quite vanquished and
broken. First as they relieved Middleburgh by Este-
cable vnder the conduct of *S. de Beuoy*: in which ex-
ploit perished viii. or ix. shippes great and small.

At the conflict by Rhomers wall, the Papistes ma-
king forth to the fight, vnder the gouernement of *Iulius*
Rhomero: they were discomfited with the losse of xvi. or
xvii. boates of warre, & aboue 1500. of their most chosen
Soldiers: where that valeant *Iulius* flyinge the terroz
of the Zelanders, hardely saued his life, recovering to
lande by a Scute, where also the Commander stood
lookinge on the fight with a crosse in his hande, and a
Frier at the right side of him, prayinge together for
the good successe of the batell: wherein it appered that
the Lorde hearde them not, yet were the Zelanders sore
spente and weakened, with ix. weekes colde wynter
lyinge on shippeborde, thinnely clothed, & as thinnely
dieted, with broken bread, cheese, redde heringes and
small

small beere, in all poyntes inferiour to their enemies: but God was with y^e poore, against the proud and mightie: to him be the glorie and the praise.

Upon Whitsondaye next folowinge, y^e Zelanders invaded & spoiled the rest of the Kings nauy in the riuer of Andwerpe. The Papistes once beseged the citie of Leyden for the space of sixe monethes, and preuailling not, they departed. Nowe being enforzmed that the Towne was unfurnished of men of warre, and none woulde receiue, and vnstoed of victualles and none would prouide, but reieted the commandement of the Prince in both these pointes, they come agayne, and shut vp the vnrarmed city with such forces, that the prince and states were not able to make any resonable attempte to succor the distressed Towne by land: which made them to fall in deuise to drowne the countrie, preparinge an Armada, of small boates wel appoynted for the purpose: whiche after difficult passage on the mosse part of their way, were stalled at Sonterwold xi. dayes in wanne hope for want of water to carie the through their appointed voyage. The Admiral Boysoth hauinge one day dispatched a post to the Prince lying at Delft, with letters to certifie his excellencie of the vntowardnesse of their attempt: the beseged in that while, destitute of al maner of victuals, were in an inclination to talke for compositiones with the ennemye. But the Lorde that woulde bring them to vnderstande howe much he was on their side, and euer at hand with them that faithfully truste in him, in the same very night next folowinge the saide dispatch of the post with the Admirals comfortlesse letters to the Prince, & when that all their councelles were shutte vp in a hopelesse dungel, came a mightie wynde from the North West, which droue the Ocean sea to runne in at the sluices & breaches of the sea walles so violently, that in the drift of one tide, the water was flowed by three fote and a halfe

The Lord prouideth for the zelanders contrary to expectation.

Balfe deepe, where it was not a shaftment deepe, at the
 Dispatch of the saide post. Then did the Admirall so be-
 sturre him, that he the next forenoon dislodged them of
 the first scout, & so them of Leiden Dam, and of Leiden
 Dorp: and so terrified all the enemies dispersed in
 scouts, to the number of 12000. men of warre, that they
 ranne away from all their standinges, and abandoned
 the siege, in a flyinge feare. And the Admiral pour-
 suinge the occasion with great industry and courage,
 arrived with his shalloe and victorious navie at the
 walles of the hungrie Towne. And forthwith sent ad-
 uertisements to the Prince of this most happie and un-
 looked successe, within xiiii. howres of the former con-
 trary letteres. And this was a wonderfull worke of
 God, by the hands of a people, earst slowe, feareful and
 unwarlike: and nowe (by the exercise of Armes, and
 conduct of the General commander of all Armies) in-
 dustrious, hardye, and vanquishers of the most warre-
 like. Here is to be noted for a wonderful worke of God
 also. In the verie nighte that the winde so serued the
 point, to drive the floodde ouer the lande, 200. pases
 of the wales of the besieged Citie fel into the ditch, with
 such a noise as terrified y^e enemies, as it had bene the
 noise and sturre of the aduersaries cominge in a Cami-
 lardo, whiche made the Papistes to flie their places,
 to the discomfiture of all them that were in the farther
 scoutes, assaulted by the Admiral and his people, and so
 ranne all away without any resonable cause why, o-
 ther then the feare that God strake in their hartes. God
 also provided further for the miraculous preservation
 of that Towne: that where at the first pitching of the
 siege, they made proportion of their victualles but for
 two monethes, according to the number within: the
 Lord sent a plague that diminished of the six thousand
 and more: and so leaving not aboue seven hundred a-
 ble men to weare Armes, the victuals serued for six
 monethes:

monethes: but xv. dayes befoze the succours came, they were vniuersally without bread within the towne, & two or thzee dayes without any maner of fode: yet were not y^e faithfull & valeant Bourgars weery of their partes: so deere is ciuil libertie, and so terrible & odious is irksome seruitude and oppzession to honest & manly hartes. Then folowed, the surprize of Schonehouen, Olderkyrk. &c. by the Papistes: and inuadinge also the Ilande of Zeland called Scowen, where at their entry, perished y^e noble and faithfull gentleman *Charles Boyssot* Generall gouernoz for the Prince in Zeland, being hurt with the shotte of one of his owne people. They besieged Bomenyer, a litle village fortified at the so- deyne by the countrie men, who had to their aide and defence of the place, Capteyne *Hooke* and two hundzeth Germanes, whoe together with the valiant Boores (newely made martialists) so approued their prowesse and fidelitie, that they all (sauing fise men) spent their liues in resistinge the fierse assaultes of the ennemies, which at the sixth assault recovered the place, where many a woꝛthie Soldier of the Spanyardes perished, to the number of 3000. and bpwardes: amonge whiche were some such speciall Capteines and Gentelmen, as the losse of them bzake the very hart of the famous *Marques Vstello*, wherevpon the Commander made a vowe, that he woulde neuer moze attempt to winne towne in Hollande or Zelande by force of assault.

Zuricke sea being also surprized by the Papistes (a towne full of corrupt Papistes, & common whozes) the Hollanders and Zelanders began to doubt of their matters: and greatly to feare the forewardenelle and successe of their ennemies: and distrusting their owne state and value, they laboured for to obtaine aide and confederacie abzoꝛde: where they founde such colde comfort, that they might well say. *Non est Salus in filiis hominum.* Whilest they stode yet reeling and coulde

Zurik sea
surprised,
by the Pa-
pistes.

The duke
of Austria
his fonde
& false de
uise failed
him.

not finde a sure grounde to rest vpon, the Lorde that in this maner doth vse to trie y^e faith of his people (and findeth litle in fleshe and bloude but feare and distrust in God) awakened, and wrought for himselfe: and at a moment altered so the state of thinges that the Commander being dead, the Duke of Arskot, the countie *Mensfeelde* and *Monseur Barliamont*, entred the Gouernement ciuil and martial, vntil the King sent thither the Lorde *Iohn of Austria*: who at his first comming behaued himselfe so sweetely, that hee woulde seeme of faithfull intent and deuioz to reduce the common welth to peace, concozd, and obedience, by gentlenes & liberal dealing: and vpon this deuise, passed couenantes of reconciliation thzough al: for the credite & accomplishment whereof, he forced himselfe to swarue from al reasonable policies, in drawinge the Spanyardes and the bands of warr out of the strong places, in abandoning the Castle of Andwerp, in remouinge the Kings forces out of al the lowe countrie, in executinge certeine Spanyardes, in concluding himselfe to doe nothing without the consent of the States, in the gouernement ciuil or martial, in ratifying the pacification of Gannet: In all which dzifts he ment to illude the States, and to dare the Prince of Orange (as a lark) til he had snared them al in his power, and then to execute his bloody intention: whiche the Lorde God frustrated, turning this wise platte of the Papisses, to the vtter ouerthrowe of their purpose, and to the euerlasting shame and discredit of the Lorde *Iohn*: who by this fondly sette deuise, shutte himselfe out of all, and dying vanquished by his owne folly and slowenes, he is for euer shrowded with this opinion amongst wise men, that hee was verye boide of depe policies, of martial prowesse, and eke of militarie industrie, and so let him rest with *Don Lewys*. Their boasting pride and malice is at an end, & the Lord God of hostes proceedeth in his warres, and so shall hee confounde

confounde and consume al his ennemyes from the face of the erth: prosper and aduance his name, his trueth, and glozie, and make the Crowne of his anointed to flourish, by the hands of his men of prowesse, and by the value of his armed martialistes, by whose labour and industrie he hath wrought and done al thes thinges before our eyes, and wee behold them euen in our bedes. Praise God therefore, and geue honoꝝ to his faithfull Souldiers: & let the coueteous merchant, and the ambitious lawier leaue of his dꝛudgerie foꝝ greedy lucre, despise the delicacie of his belly, & dꝛassh y wantonnes of his eyes, and cast his idol out of his seruil hart: that is, senseles auarice, and put on Armes, & furnishe himselſe with policie and warlike Prowesse, yf hee will iustly be numbred amongst the people of noblenesse & honoꝝ.

Hauinge said somewhat concerning militarie profession and militarie men in general, nowe behoueth it to describe what kinde of man is woꝛthy of the name of a martialist, what men did proffesse and exercise this occupation in old time, now doe, and hereafter must: and eke to distinguish betwixt Souldier and Souldier: that the profession in his selfe nature and qualitie may stand vnattaynted before the malignant & foolish aduersary, & walke freely deliuered from the scourſe and corruptions of y lewd multitude y vante themselues of Souldiership, that thꝛogh their bilenes, doe geue matter to the rotten & idle bellies to depꝛaue, & so to despise martial Armes, that in their seruite discretion they iudge it a discredite foꝝ an honest man to be a souldier. ¶ The man that loueth right and honoreth iustice, is fit to be y defendoꝝ of the same: he y is merciful to y poꝛe, and pitieth the afflicted, is a meete man to succour his cuntry nation & against the violence of tirantes and oppressoꝝ: he that loueth the habitationes of the iust, & the prosperity of y righteons: he y tendereth y widowe and the fatherles; he that delighteth to se science, social

The qualities of militarie men.

Who is to
be accom-
ted a right
souldier.

amitie, and vertue to flourish in his countrie, deuine honoꝝ aduanced, faith, peace, and equitie to reigne in euery felowshippe, and hateth couetousnes, robbery, theft, extortion, brawlinges, striffe, murder, fornication, idlenesse and drunkenesse, that man is worthe and fit to be a Soldier. For the first foundation and vse of Armes was erected of necessitie, to restraine and to repress the violent crueltie, and beastly disorder of men, and to establishe social peace and Justice vppon earth: which els coulde haue had neither seat noꝝ possession in the worlde, for that the nature of man is so euell, and his hart so peruerse that there is no meane to bꝛidle his furies, and to hold him any while in a peaceable order, but by feare of corporal punishment. For howe vnwillinge man is naturally to bee subiecte to the rule and direction of an other, and to suffer an examiner of his offenses, and to minister stripes for the same, that woteth euery hart of fleshe in his owne feeling and vnderstandinge. The power therefore and wisdom, to refoꝛme & to gouern people is absolutly giuen of God, for the benefite and preservation of mankind, established & vpholden by force of Armes, as the mean, iudged fittest in the heauenely wisdom, to preserve and to gouerne this rude and rebellious worlde.

The cheefe man therefore of militarie order, is ech soueraigne prince in his state & gouernement. Hee being a man complet in all the vertues & condicions that are behoufull to one of that charge and profession: shall passe full fraughted of loue & honoꝝ, and rest in glorie & prayse vpon earth, as the Sunne in the firmament.

The office & charge of euery soueraigne maiestie in general, is to minister iustice, for the maintenance of right and domesticall peace amongst his people, & eke to defende the same from intestine and foꝛren violence. For the true accomplishment whereof, this Prince oꝝ cheefteine, must be furnished with prudence to

consider

consider the state and nature of all partes and particulars pertaining to the commodity and aduancement of the health and wealth of his people, priuate, and publike: and accordingly to prouide to establishe and to continue the same.

For as hee is the heade of his people, so must he bee their wisdom, their light, and their example: and looke what equitie, what modestie, what temperance, what vse and exercises of vertue he would should raigne and dwell in his people, of the same must hee himselfe bee the very springing fountaine, running in continuall streames throughout all his Regiment: *In vulgus enim manant exempla regentum.* The Commons doe followe, as they haue their ruler for a guide. But seeing that corruption doth sticke so fast in flesh and blood, that neither Prince nor bassall can be without imperfections: we must allowe more libertie of infirmities, in the citie then in the fielde.

The prince should be an example to his people.

For as the Armed hoste is the extreeme remedie to chastise, and to repressse the insolencie, iniuries, and offences of others, so shoulde the regiment of warre be free from the same: & euery vice in a Souldier strongly bridled and extremely punished. So did and doe all Cheeftaines that euer preuailed, or shall preuaile by Armes, and be renowned in Militarie prowesse. For where corruption and libertie is suffered in a Souldier, there is the shame and confusion of Armes. Precise Discipline therefore, is the ordinarie nourse of honorable warfare: whereby the Proverbe (no lesse wise then it is olde) is also profitable, as it is mosse true, He that is fitte for the Chappell, is meete for the fielde. And whereas Armes are most in vse and bee best gouerned, there are the vertues and worthinesse of the minde had most in exercise and honour. Whereof it followeth, that the Cheeftaine must be wise in counsaile, temperate in life, affable in speach, faythful in words, courteous

Vices in soldiers must strongly be bridled.

Jupiter
Belus:

Hercules.

courteous in greeting, wakefull in charge, prouident in perill, abstinent in dyet, continent in life, apt to traueile, prudent and couragious in Battell, constant in wisdom, provelse, and vertue: bountifull to the woꝛthie, amiable to the honest, seuerer to the wicked, gracious to the afflicted, and mercifull to the Captiue, modest in victorie, and constant in magnanimitie, not fearing the frailetie of warlike state and prosperitie, nor drooping vnder the alteration of the same: Such a prince is a compleat Martialist. Such was *Jupiter Belus*, that first repressed by force of Armes, the furious crueltie, and ragious insolencie of men, and subdued many people to the authoritie of ciuill gouernement, laying thereby the foundation of the Empire of Syria: whereof proceeded such a benefite to mankinde, that he was esteemed and honoured as a soueraigne God amongst the Gentils. So was *Hercules* of Lybia, that for to chastise the tyrannous *Girones* that vsurped and oppressed Spaine, toke his voyage out of his countrie into Spaine and destroyed them: And after his returne, came *Cacus* out of Italic and molested Spaine, which brought *Hercules* againe: who vanquishing the robber, redeemed the land and people, restoring them to ciuill peace and libertie: whereby he purchased deuine honour amongst the heathen.

Such also was *Cyrus* King of Persia. Such was *Alexander* the great, til he began to ware idle (as not hauing whereupon to exercise his provelse) and to giue ouer his life to drunkenesse and incontineney. Such was *Philippe* the Father of *Alexander*. Such was *Agessilaus*: *Themystocles*, *Simon*, *Aristides*, and other most famous Captaines amongst the Greekes. Such were the *Metelli*, the *Fabij*, the *Scipiones*, & such was *Pompeius*: and many other most renowned Cheefteynes amongst the Romanes.

Such was *Mythridates* the most valiant and warlike king

king of Pontus: and ſuch was *Pyrrhus* king of Epyrus.

Such was *Iulius Ceſar*, the moſt worthe and beſt renowned martialiſt of the world. Such were alſo *Oſtinius Auguſtus*, *Marcus Anthonius Pius*, *Alexander ſeuerus*: and many other renowned Emperours, kinges, and Cheefeſteins amongſt the olde heathen. And by theſe vertues they prospered in Armes, and became great in the world: & vnder the gouernment, nourishment, and protection of them, flouriſhed ſcience, honeſt exerciſes, and ciuill policies.

Amongſt the Iſraelites and Chriſtians are alſo to be remembred in dutifull loue and honour, many Emperours, kinges and princes, endued with plentie of high and moſt noble vertues, and as they excelled in Armes, ſo were they riche in wiſdome and goodnes, to the great benefite of the world, to the euerlaſting praiſe of themſelues, and eke to the gloriouſ reliefe & aduancement of the knowledge and honour of God vpon earth: which without the zeale, induſtrie, wiſdome and proweſſe of noble princes had bene in hazarde to make better ſhipwacke many hundreth yerres paſt. And of theſe, are chiefly to be renowned with ſacred reuerence, & perpetual thanſgiuing to our good God, *Moses*, the firſt ruler & captaine of the ſpeciall people & Army of the Lord God of hoſts. Then *Iofua*, *Othniel*, *Gedeon*, *Samſon*, *Iephthe*, *Samuel*, & *Deborah* the woman. The *Dauid*, the moſt acceptable & worthy captaine & prophet, gods ſpecial & choſen king ouer his people Iſrael, by whole mightie value & martial proweſſe, y Lord ſtretched forth the kingdom of *Iacob*, to the promiſed bounds: & being a terror to the enemies of *Iſrael* abroad, & a chaſtiſer of the rebels & hypocrites at home he, ſtabliſhed peace & Juſtice in *Iſrael*, and applied his wiſdom, zeale, trauaile and treaſure to aduance the honour, ſerueth, and true worſhipping of God & his couenant in all the common wealth of *Iſrael*: which he purſued with ſuch indeuor & integrity of hart,

Iſraelites
that ex-
celled in
Armes.

that all things so prospered in his hand to the glozie of the Lozde, and to the health and wealth of Israel: that (in that respect) the Lozde saide: that He had found Dauid his seruant, a man after his owne heart.

Such also were *Zedekiah, Iosaphat, and Iofias*, renowned in the Scriptures of God.

Kings of
high pro-
wesse and
vertues.

With these are to bee numbred (though not in that preeminencie) many Princes of the Christians, greatly endued with wisdome, ciuill vertues, and prowesse: which euer goe together, woozking the effecte of peace and prosperitie, in all places where they dwell in vse and power. Amongst such are chiefly to be named *Constantine the great, Charles the great*, and manye more Emperours of the olde time: and nowe lately, *Charles the fifth*: neyther is the last *Ferdinando* cast out of the Catalogue of good Princes: for he was very learned, desirous of peace, make, and modest, and liberall to honest desertes.

Of the French kings, manye were of high prowesse vertues and value, & great nourishers of iberall Sciences. As were *Charles martel, Lewes the pitious, Philip Augustus*, the holy *Lewes, Philippe the fayre, Philippe de Valois. Iohn, Charles the fift. Charles the sixt*, a very sufficient Prince till he became Lunatike, *Charles the seuenth, Lewes the eleuenth, Charles the eyghth, Lewes the twelfth*, and *Frances* renowned for his prowesse, modestie, prudence, and for his affection and aduancement of lerning, commonly called, The Father of Sciences. Then succeeded his Sonne King *Henrye*, a prince of high value in Cheualrie, gracious to his people, and bountifull to his friendes, and very readie to gratifie the deserts of men, and to aduance men of woorthinesse, and in Armes most valiant.

And considering what rebellious and furious people the French are: it is to be wondered, that the prudence and industrie of their kinges was continually able to repressse

preſſe to reforme, and to reconcile ſo mutinous and raging a nation, as they haue alwaies ſhewed themſelves to be, moleſting, bering, and ſpoyling the king, the government, and common welth, by perpetuall uprores, continuing in Armes. Willage, murders, horrible maſſachyes and diſloyaltie (in ſome ages) three ſcore yerres together. As in the dayes of King Iohn, Charles the fifth, Charles the ſixth, & Charles the ſeuenth, which approueth great fidelitie, prowelle, and prudence, in the gentlemen, nobilitie, and bandes of warre: by whose value, ſo implacable and mad rebelles could be reſeſſed and the ſtate reformed.

Of the Kings of England bene alſo many renowned amongſt the good Princes: And hee of them that excelled in military ſeates and prowelle, the ſame verely (as I haue often ſaide) excelled alſo, in wiſedome, iuſtice, and ciuill vertues. As did *Arthur* amongſt the Brutes. *Edmonde*, *Edgar*, *Athelſton*, *Edwarde* and *Edwarde* amongſt the Saxons. And ſince the conqueſt: *William* the conqueror himſelfe, *Henry* the ſecond, *Richard* the firſt, *Edward* the firſt, *Edwarde* the thyrde, *Henry* the fift, and *Henry* the ſeuenth, and *Henry* the eighte.

Renowned
Kings of
England.

Of Spayne King *Pellaro*: and ſome others: but laſtely and cheefly *Fernando* the fifth, the firſt entire Monarch of Spayne, that by his noble wiſedome and paſſinge value in Armes, recovered the kingdome of *Granado* from the Moors: tooke the kingdome of *Naples*, helde *Sicilia* in peace, and poſſeſſed the *Indias*.

Then *Charles*, that advanced the honoz and ſtate of Spayne to the full ſumme: by vertue of military induſtrie and martial prudence, became renowned amonge the moſt warrelike Princes of the worlde.

Now omittinge the famous Kings and Princes of other countries and nations, for that I haue inferred

ff.

authorities

Renow=
med prin=
ces of our
age.

authorities sufficient in force and number, to appoone and to magnifie the prayse of Armes: and to auoide moze tediousnesse then here needeth: I will summe vp the Catalogue of renowned Princes, with the sacred memory of them that are most worthe to be praised among the Christians of these dayes, for the incomparable value of their prowesse and warres, as due vnto the speciall martialists of the Lord God of hostes, by whose Armes, he did put in foot to fight with Sathan in plain battell, for the recouerie of his holy Sanctuary, that lay many a tedious yeere trodden vnder the fete of Antichrist: and earst durst not be attempted, till the Lord had prouided his Army, and appointed his Cheefteynes of courage, sayth, and Militarie prudence, fitte for the wars of Iacob. As were *Fredericke, Iohn, and Maurice*, the renowned Princes in honour, chiuallrie, and vertues, Dukes of Saxoni: *Philippe Lantgrau* of Hesse: *Albert Marques* of Brandenbourgh, *Christopher Duke* of Wyrtembergh, the warlike and saythfull states of Germany and Zurik. The Nobility of France, and aboue them al, *William, Earle* of Nassau, the vertuous, good, and happie Prince of Orange. By vertue of the sayth, industry, and prowesse, of these sacred martialists, is the gospel, and kingdome of Christ Iesus, brought againe to their passage, & freely preached to the world, an inspeakable comfort & riches to al mankind, and that specially to the elect children of God, to whom be prayse, Amen.

These Militarie men being the most renowned, the most sacred, beneficiall, and profitable personages of the world: to the worlde, and to all that dwell, and haue dwelled vpon earth, and that by warlike industrie: It must be granted, that al their assistants, and adherents: by whose labours, perils, blood, and valiancie, the great effects of Armes haue bene wrought: must bee comprehended in the fame, and honour of their Princes, as a matter iustly to be imparted to euery one, according to the

the value of his worthines: wherein the Romanes vsed orderly distributions of aduancemēt, & graces to ech cr, as the prowesse & noblenesse of the Souldiers deserved.

The nature and due honour, of Militarie profession being such: what meaneth the vulgare multitude of the English Nation, so maliciously to contemne soldier ship, and so brauely to despise the profession of Armes, as a vile, and damnable occupation: Surely, bicause they are of seruile and vnnoble heartes: foolish in discretion, idle bellies, carelesse of the common welth of their countrie, litle friendly to mankind in generall, and lesse zealous toward the glozy and preservation of their Soueraigne Prince and gouernement. Howe be it they may seeme to boide this rebuke with a sleight, in denying to contemne Militarie profession: for they honoꝝ the, professi-
on, and doe accordingly esteeme of all them that woꝝ-
thily pursued the same: But to despise the common soꝝ-
of our Countrie men that go to warre, of purpose moze
to spoyle, then to serue: and as vnder colour of pursuite
of Armes, they put themselves to the libertie and vse of
swearing, dꝝonkenes, shameles fornication, dicing, and
Theeuery, in slowe warres, & vnder loose gouernment
in the tumultuous state of a foꝝrein nation, where they
thinke it a foolishhe scrupulositie, to vse either tendernes
of conscience, oꝝ yet any honest maners: So doe they re-
turne into their Countrie, so much corrupted with all
maner of euils, that they seeme rather to come from hel,
then from the exercise of warlike armes, oꝝ frō the regi-
ment of militarie discipline: & therefore so venemous a
hꝝode to their natie countrey (standing in ciuill peace
and gouernement) that they are rather to bee vomited
out of the bulke of the common wealth, then to be nou-
rished in the same. To contemne such (say they) yea, to
abhoꝝ them as y shame of martiall armes, & to cut them
of, as y most infectiue nest of domestical society, is both
honest & necessary by al ciuil, & diuine policy, & discretiō.

Dissolute
soldiers ar
worthely
despised.

And as for those that are worthely called martiallisses, bearing the true forme and substance of military men, they (say our people) are highly to bee esteemed and maineteyned as the honorable and necessary members of the state publique.

The profession of Armes is honorable though some professors stand rightly vntreproued,

If the contemners of martiall Armes did keepe themselves within the compasse of these reasones and discretion, they coulde not bee iustely reproued: for the wicked in his wickednes is not to bee defended, because he professeth chivalry, or because he is a diuine. Let the euil therefore beare the blame and shame of his owne trespasse, and let the profession that is honorable in it self nature, goe vniuolat, though al the professors of the same shoulde stande rightly reproued. If all the Preachers of the word of trueth and saluation were corrupt bellies: yet standeth the heavenly doctrine true and persit in his own qualitie. Militarie occupation doth execute the high Justice of God vpon earth, though all the followers of the same were most horrible & wicked (as the greater number of the is) yet must the occupation by it selfe propertie stand honorable in the world, as the two edged sword of the Lord God of hosts, to whom al Scepters & swordes doe pertain, and by his power and direction are vsed to effect.

Now let vs examine the matter to trie whether these contemners doe directly despise the verie selfe profession of Armes, or noe. If they doe not, then doe they fauor it: and grantinge it to bee commendable and necessarie, they desire to practise the vse thereof in their domesticall pastymes and exercises: they couet the company of such as can instruct them in the same: they are provided of habilements for the purpose, they loue honest Souldiers, & are frendely to them: they put themselves forth to the publike shew & practise before the presence of the royal maiesty and the nobilitie: they strue in emulation to excel in the redines & knowledg

of

of Military order, and in the vse of their weapons: they desire to serue against the intestine disturbers of the State publike, and couet to fight against the inuaders of their countrie: and are liberall in contributing to the charges of warres. But when the p[ri]nce comman- deth Musters thzough the realme in citie, towne, and country, and to appointe selecte people to be numbzed and deuided into bands, for to be pzactised and exerci- sed in the vse and order of Armes, that thereby the realme may bee the better furnished of Militarie men for the fiede, and thereby stand in the moze assurance if neede of warre shall happen: for the hoste of an vn- skilfull multitude in Armes, is befoze an Armie of ex- perimented warriours, as a flocke of sheepe befoze a troupe of wolues: which consideration should moue ho- nest heartes seruently to desire to be of profitable value for this occupation: wherein consisteth the pzesuati- on of the soueraigne maiestie, and of the state publike: and consequently of euery particular state and person comprehended in the same.

If then I say, the rurall man, by bzibes, by a liuerie Contem-
ners of
Arme Coate, by franke laboured friendship, by counterfaite sickenlle, or by starting from his house vnder colour of farre busines, doth shifte himselfe from the ozdinances of the p[ri]nce, in so high and pzouident direction: hee is not onely to bee counted a contemner of Armes, but is also (whether he be gentleman, or yeoman) to be rebu- ked with discredit, eyther as a slouthfull coward, or els to be punished with stripes, as a traiterous contemp- ner of his soueraigne p[ri]nce and countrey. If the citizen or townezman, doe inlike wise put forth his appzentice, his seruauant, or pooze hireling, to supply his place, and to withdralweth his owne person from the royall ozdi- nances being himself of comendable sufficiencie in body had it an honest heart) he is to be notcd, eyther a feare- full coward, and dare not deale with Armes, or els a

The de=
scription
of them
that be no
louers of
Armes.

flouthfull beast, o2 els in the abundance of his welth, in the height of his pzoud countenance, o2 in the opinion of his grauity: a dispiser of so contemptible a state, as to march with a Calieuer, o2 a Pike on his backe in the rankes of pooze souldiers (men stripped in light clothes, bearing their tooles in their hands, ready at euery moment to be offered vp in the praise of martiall pzowesse, for the seruice of their pzince & countrye) & consequently, disdaineth the pzofession, and beareth a faint courage toward his soueraigne pzince & countrye: & therefore not to be accepted amongst the men of sounde loyalty, & honorable value: no thogh his riches be neuer so much. He (whatsoeuer state o2 pzofession he be of) y^e hath liner bestowed five poūdes on a superfluous banket, to fill y^e gluttonish wombs of greasy swine y^e are ouer fat, rather thē a shilling on a destitute soldier: he is no louer of Armes.

He that will rather bestowe ten thousand pound on a purchase, then giue his rls. toward the furnishing of an honest minded poze gentleman to the warres: the same is no louer of Armes.

He that seeth a mā of good ablenes, distressed with nakednes, & hunger, begging his relief, & wandzing in misery, without home o2 harbozogh: & rather then he wil comfort them with a Testone, would bestow five poūds on the lynning of a sōmer golwne, & five thousand poūdes to purchase leases ouer the heads of the poze, & to builde vp olde rotten tenements of the new, y^e he may enhance the rents thereof: that felloſw is no louer of armes, but a caterpillar in the o2chards, and a noyfull swine in the meddowes of the common welth of his countrie.

He that wil rather bestow a hundzeth poūds on building of a banketting house in his garden, then a hundzeth shillings in a subsidie to ayde the charges of his pzince in the affaires of his countrye: the same surely, (if any such be in England) is no louer of Armes: neither hath he any fancie to militarie exercise.

He

He that had rather hang twenty able men for smal offences (forced through the extreme oppression of miserable want) then to relieue on distressed body, & to plant him in state to liue without euil shifts: surely the same man is no louer of Armes. For he that loneth Armes, loveth men also: & he that acknowledgeth the honoz and value of warlike profession, wil be tender ouer the liues of men: and will therefore open his purse to helpe the distressed: lest through want he fall to euill & perdition.

Looke so many of our nation as are tainted with these faults, & such like, are contēners of armes, & consequently no faithfull friends or louers of their prince & country, & likewise improuident toward their owne priuate state: for where y^e common welth is in hazard, there y^e coward & the couetous are in one assurāce: & where y^e state publique maketh w^orack, there doth perish y^e louer of himself, & the foolish contemner of armes also. For the state & nation that is not able to stand in arms, & to vanquish the rage & power of both intestine & fo^rrein violence, y^e same is sure to be reuenged vnder the oppression & lust of the spoilers, at one time or other: & then go al things to ha^uock, the gold of the couetous, & the mony of the vsurer, the deintye wife, & the tender daughter, y^e delicate sonne made a slaue, y^e proud & rich father laden with giues, clothed with vermin, & fed with penury, & beatē w^{it} stripes, til he gree to redeeme himselfe with a greater ransome then he is euer able to satisfie. The gay houses with the winter parlours, and sommer parlours, with the inner Chambers, and the vtter, consumed with flames, and the whole Citie with fire: their strectes and fieldes lying couered with the deade carkeises of them that contemned pro^uesse, and had Armes in derision: the wiues and children wandering harbourlesse without honour, or succour, bestowe their carkeises amongst the ashes, and ruines of their desolate habitations, and in the Bushes, the infant likewise with his mother, starue with

The estate of that country is ruinous that is not able to stand in Armes.

The Lacedæmonians
bringing
vp.

with hunger and nakednesse. These dreadfull matters, made y^e wise Lacedæmonians, to bring vp al their youth in harde diet, thinnely clothed, poorly bedded: extremely holden in the practise of difficult seates, in labour of the bodie, in the seates of actiuitie, and vnder the practise and rudimentes of militarie weapons and orders: that in all points they might be perfectly fashioned for the warres.

The like considerations made the Romanes to pursue the exercise of warre (for many yeares at the foundation of their state) without wages, or stipende: and whilest they did growe, there was neuer Citizen in Rome esteemed noble for his riches, but for his prudence & prowesse. Nay, the man of Rome that omitted armes, and became a merchant, for gathering of abundance of riches, was rather reckoned amongst the seruants, then esteemed as a very Romane.

The French also do not esteeme a merchant worth thousandes, so much as they do a valiant souldier not worth a Trestone in wealth. So in Germany, & likewise in Spaine, howbeit, the Lawier, and Merchant, the Rustique, and Clarke, that by honest bountie and frendly grace towarde Partialistes, doe shewe them selues to be louers of armes, and to honour warlike prowesse: are in their vocation greatly to be worshipped and prayed. But the merchants and Lawyers of most countries in the continent, thinke not so to satisfie the desire of their owne credite and estimation, or so to accomplishe their bounden loyalty towarde the state publique: that by their fauour & liberalitie towards men of warre, it were seemely & lawfull for them to withdraw themselves from the pollice and vse of armes: and therefore doe labour to be skilfull in the vse of warlike weapons, and in the pollicies eke, and orders of the warre, and stand ech according to his ability) alway furnished for the seelde, as the merchants, & Citizens in high
Al-
ther

maine, are ho2emen: the Artificers are footemen. Neyther doe the citizens of high Almaine, that are of legn-
oritie and wo2hippe, euer walke ab2ode in the streets,
without their Swor2des by their sides: For where
the men of chiefe rule and creditte in a citie, doe leaue of
the vsual wearing of domestical weapons, within their
owne iurisdiccions, there seemeth the state or citie to be
vanquished and subdued to an Armed ruler, that for a-
voiding of mutinies and rebellions, forbiddeth the in-
habitants to beare any Armo2ie.

Well, this discourse may seeme moze tedious then
auaileable: for it is harde to teache an olde ho2se to
manach: so is it nothing hopefull, to see the secure ru-
stikes, and dayntie citizens of England, faithfullly to fa-
uour the pursuite of Armes, much lesse to pzactise the
vse and skill thereof: For say they, it belongeth not vn-
to them, neither doth the state of our Countrie (and as
they hope it shall not) stand in any such neede, that men
of credit, of wo2hippe, and of wealth, should be d2iuen
to enter the occupations of Souldiours: for their pur-
ses shall serue the turne.

If they will aunswere men so, I will reason a litle
farther with them, letting then to vnderstande moze
plainely, the improuidence and straightnesse of their
heartes: for these reproueable shifts cannot pzoccede
but from a minde specially corrupted with three great
faultes: the one is Auarice, the other is Selse loue, the
third is very disdain, & (as I haue said) a very great con-
tempt of the pzofession it selfe: which haue no dwelling
places, but in harts wanting wisdom, and all the parts
of high and vertuous noblenesse.

If these men would lift vp their eyes from the gree-
dy desire of fleshly lust, and set their heartes at libertie
from the wretched bondage of seruile loue to this pre-
sent worlde and to the vanities thereof, and discreetly
consider the alterations and troubles of all the States,

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kingdomes, and nations of the continent, throughout all the whole flower of the olde Romane Empire, and how things doe dayly moze and moze encline to bangerous and dreadfull chaunges, and then conclude that England also (though in the middest of the great Ocean) is a worldly state and kingdome, subiect (as the rest are) to the vncertainty of peace & prosperitie, standing reinged withall the world, vnder the sword of Gods high iustice: and therefore, doubt the fraile felicity of their Countrie, and accordingly haue care and regard to the same. Then would they vse the endeuoers of wise hearts, then would they loue vertue, embrace godlines, honoꝛ Armes, and consequently prouide and furnishe themselves (eche one after his habilitie) of those habilements y are behoueful and necessary foꝛ couert & defence, in the day when the Lord shall visite the pride and security of men, powring out the tempest of his wꝛathfull indignation, eyther by foꝛren: oꝛ intestine war, oꝛ els by both: which doth oꝛderly fall at one time oꝛ other, vpon all and euery nation vpon earth, so y not one citie of the whole worlde can scape the araignement of the most high, when hee setteth him down to iudge. The armour that saueth all men, and nations from the dint and dart of the enemy, is a sure faith, an humble feare, sounde loue and trust in the Lorde God of hosts, through Christ Iesus our Lord, that great conquerour, king of kings, Lord of Lords. The wisdom eke and pꝛouesse that doth make a man pollitike in warres, is heauenly contemplation, and a righteous hearte maketh the souldier inuincible in the battell: adding vnto these matters, the iron armour, the sword, the speare, the shield, and the horse, the coꝛset, and the pike, the murrion, and the caliuier, the bowe and the bill: with the requisite skill, courage, industrie and agilitie that doe apperteine vnto the vse of the same. The citie oꝛ kingdome that is stozed of men, furnished with these habilements, may well set foꝛth an armie, compleate in armes, hopefull

full of victorie, and assured of triumph.

Of such a suite of Militarie men, consisted the hostes of *Moses*, and *Iehosuah*, and *Gedeons* three hundred, by whose prowesse he vanquished the mightie and dreadfull Armie of the enemies of *Israel*. When *Jacob* was appointed with any captaines, and bands of this Militarie perfection: then went the Lord God of hostes with their Armies into the field: then were they sure to vanquish their enemies, and to returne to their houses with a ioyfull victorie: For one true Israelite was able to drue a thousande Philistims to the flight. Such a Souldier was *Ionathas*, and such was *Caleb*, and his sonnes: such was *Dauid*, and his worthie men, and such was also *Iudas Macchabeus* and his brethren.

The Midianites vanquished by Gedcon.

These were the good children of God: most valiant, and most famous in warlike prowesse: For by vertue and armes, they became invincible in the field, and most profitable in the citie. The christia therfore, that desireth to be worthily reckned amongst the honorable, praised of the honest, & esteemed with the wise & faithfull sort: y same must in martiall armes, & eke in heauenly vertues, be a compleate Israelite. This being true, (as it is a heauenly trueth, and cannot be repugned, without the contempt of the high maiesty of the lord God of hosts) let every citizen & rurall man, gentle or vngentle, noble or vnnoble, riche or poore, that meaneth to proue himself a good christian, a faithfull Englishman, zealous toward the state publike of his coutry, of comendable integrity toward his prince and seruent in the loue and maintenance of Gods kingdom and gloze vpon earth: let every such one I say, embrace godlinesse: honour, nourish, and exercise Armes, and learne with diligence, the skill and prudence that doe necessarily accompany the same.

Though the purses of the riche, doe sufficiently serue y turne in furnishing forth others, to serue in their steede in these warres, y seeme rather voluntary or politike, the

what danger may ensue by preferring hirelings to the service of warre.

daungerous to the state publike of their Countrie: yet should they eche in his order, and sense, couet to knowe the pollicies and discipline of warre: and so desire, and voluntarily put foozth themselves, to aduance Military knowledge and actiuitie, that they would rather beseeche the Soueraigne Maiestie, to giue them liberty to practise the feelde vpon their free courage and charges, then to tarie the commaundement and direction of the Prince for the same, and then doe it so vnwillingly, as I will not speake, and so contemptuously, that the seruant and hireling is preferred to serue the ordinaunces of the Prince, whereby that good pollicie and purpose of the soueraigne Maiestie is greatly deceiued, and the pretended prouidence should (by this fraud) be poorly satisfied in the day of seruice, as neede might possibly happen. For if ciuill disoord should rise, and the realme fall to Armes (as it is a rise matter) who were fittest to defende the Throne of the royall Maiestie, the Iudgement seate and the Citie, the Cradle, and Pulpit: Surely they that are likeliest, of sayth, credite, and habilitie: therefore, are euen they to be committed to the practise and trust of Armes: For in the day of tumult, the armed seruant wil be a commander of his vnarmed master, and the armed Some will be a terroze to the vnarmed Father. Then wil the drudge and seruile man, the hireling, and fugitiue person, starte from his Musters, and ioyne himself with the mutiners: for vnto such the hope of common spoyle, and the desire of ruinous theft and libertie, is more delicate then the defence of ciuil gouernment, or the preservation of the weale publike: which should moue them to preferre themselves, and not their seruants, to the practise and profession of Armes.

Let London therfore, the royall Chamber, and head of the state, appeare to loue Armes, and endeuoze themselves to aduance the knowledge & practise of the same: and as they are more prudent, more honozable, more mightie,

mightie, & moze able then any state, or particular countrey els within the Realme, and most conueniently associated and vnited together, to enter, and to erect the familiar & domesticall practise of Military knowledge & actiuitie: so shuld they be an example & an encouragement to al the rest of y^e cōminalty, to immitate the with honest emulation, thzough the fauor & authozity of y^e soueraigne maiesty, y^e same being admitted to y^e people of honest state & credit, & likeliest in ciuil towardenes. So shoulde London be moze honozable then earst it hath ben, and the nation strong and prudent against the day that those vertues might happe to stande them in better stēde then much riches, and moze auailable to the common welth, then al the labwe and merchandise in the lande.

For methinketh that it is poze thing and a verie ignominious to see so large and rich a city, so populous of select and passing manry, to bee so ignorant and so naked of warrelike adzeff and endeouours. The Frenche citizins are furnished and practised for the fēlde, so are the youtnes, their sonnes and seruantes. The citizens of Italy doe strue to excelle the nobilitie in the knowledge and feates of Armes. The citizines of Germany professe Armes, and are accordingly exercised and furnished for the same.

In the litle citie Geneua, are 5000. citiziens of ordinarie bandes swozne in Armes: redy at a call in euerie moment. In Strasbourgh are likewise 8000. citizins redye to Armes at a call: the like in Ausburge, in Norynbergh, and after the same maner in all other cities of Germany, and the East Countries, ech in adzeff, and appointment of Militarie forces, according to their largesse, & habilitie. And is London so sure that it needeth not the very simple knowledge of Armes? and is it so carelesse that it despiseth the exercise of the fēlde, as a matter nothing appertaining vnto them? Such slouth, and securitie hath bzought many a famous citie of the woꝛlde to ruine, desolation, and seruitude. London

Citizens should be furnished and practised for the fēlde.

Defenced cities.

VVheres
fore the
Maiors of
London
are adorne
d with
knight-
hood.

might often times (in her life dayes) haue bene brought to the same predicament, had not their kings bene at hand, to stoppe and to vanquish the insolencie of ragious rebbels, by the force of Armes. The sword of one noble, citizen wonne moze fame and honour to the citie of London, in killing the arrogant rebbell *Iacke strawe*, then euer it had afoze: and for that woꝛthie fact, the Maiors of London, are adoꝛned with knighthood, which is an honour properly pertainig to chivalry: not to marchandise, noꝛ to any other occupation, noꝛ yet to the abundance of riches.

If they then, and their ancessers, citizens of London, are beholding to Military pꝛowesse, for the chiefe honour & ancient (yea, and newe) pꝛeseruation of their citie: why do they not honour the pꝛofession, & desire libertie of their pꝛince, to pꝛactise armes, and to nourishe Militarie pꝛactise amongst themselues: Their approued loyaltie shall not faile to obtaine that grace of their blessed Queene. Then should London be martial against the day of war, and able vpon the sodaine to put it selfe in armes (the soveraigne pꝛince and nobilitie being farre of, and otherwise entangled) for the repression of domestical mutinies if any should happen nere them, oꝛ towarde them: As all rebels haue their chief purpose to make hauok of London.

It were a small matter for the citie of London to haue five thousand citizens of special manny, trained in arms, booked, and denided into bands, and ready at a moment, if need were: in which number, should no seruant noꝛ fugitive person bee admitted, but the very householders, and their sonnes: neither were it much for them to haue five hundred furnished & exercised horses for the field. *Anthony Fugger*, the great money master of all Christendome, kept alwayes fiftie horses of seruice in his owne stables in Augusta, and so many warlike chosen Reisters of his owne family. This number of trained people being euer redy to be leuied out of one citie at the sodaine commandement

Anthony
Fugger,

ment of their prince vpon sodeine occasion, might serue to a greater purpose, then twenty thousande long in gathering, and them of rude and ignozant rurall people.

And to speak in general, pity it is to see so woorthy a nation as ours is (so valiant & actiue in arms, when they be entred in y^e exercise therof) to be so p^ozely inclined to folow wars, & to cōtinue the pursuit of chiuallry: y^e punishment therfore of our idle people cannot be to extreeme: so that there were a sufficient order set down for y^e employment of them. But to say truely, let the soueraigne maie^{ty} & the court of parliament, p^{ro}vide & establishe neuer so easie, & neuer so p^{ro}fitable & seemly means for the succour of the p^oze, & for imploiment of the able people, this nation wil not obserue it: such slouth & corruption is in the Iustices of the country, & in the magistrates of townes & cities, & eke such peruers obstinacie in the merciles harts of rich folke, both of towne and country, that euery mans endeuor wholly tendeth to his owne p^{ri}uate p^{ro}fit, that of al hands they neglect, yea, & contemne y^e publike welth & honour of their country: much lesse do they regard the p^{re}servation of the p^oze: so dul & senseles is the common sort of this nation: neither will it bee remedied for any thing that can be deuised or commanded, til God himself do remedy it with a scourge of his owne making. Fiue persons standing at the barre condemned to dye vpon the statute of Rogues, & vpon no other matter, p^{ro}clamation was made in the ful appearance of the country, that if any would come forth and take any one of the condemned, and reteine him in seruice, & answere for his behauiour, he should deliuer a man from death, in all the thzongs of the people there was not one moued with compassion so to doe, then were all these miserable wretches executed: surely a hard condition amongst the people that p^{ro}fesse Ch^{ri}st: whose commandement it is, that as we are his, so must we loue one another as he loued vs.

Ch^{ri}st committed his body to the shamefull Crosse, &

his soule to the tormentes of hell, for the redemption of trayterous Rebells against the high Maiestie of God, and to reconcile the wicked to grace: and willet hvs to be mercifull, as our Heauenly Father is mercifull. But how farre we are from these qualities, the Lord he knoweth it, and so doe the pooze. God surely will iudge it with a heauie sentence.

But surely, this is a true conclusion, that the man, the people, or nation that fauour not the renowne and maintenance of Military prowesse, nor imbrace the high value of Armes, the same are enemies to all vertues, neyther haue they respect to godlinesse: but all to their owne bellies, as the swine. If the nourishment and practise of Armes should depende on the voluntarie charges and endeouours of the common multitude, Martiall profession should lye in the streete, vntill it were trodden to dunge.

In deede it is not a matter that doth properly apperteine to base & seruile mindes, but doth belong to the noble and ambitious courages. Let them therfore that are truly noble, loue Armes, and let them that chalenge, or loue the name of honour, vertue, honestie, or woorthines, put their hands to the vse and aduancement of warlike knowledge and actiuitie: yea, the more noble, the more prudent, and honozable that men will bee esteemed, so much the more friendly to Armes ought they to be, and the like delightfull in the practise and vse of the same.

And as they esteeme of it, so to esteeme of them that do applye the occupation thereof in the seelde, where they sustein no wanton labour, but are in continual trauail of the body, and eke of the minde, dayly presented to the daungers of death: whose hourelly appearaunce to the Martialist in Armes, shoulde make him to consider the frailtie of his state, and the fewnesse of his dayes, and therfore to apply his heart to wisdom, and vertue, and to be alwayes, as a man prepared, and ready to be sacrificed:

ficed: yet when the secure bellie doth rest vpon an assured hope of long life: and hating the remembrance of death, hideth himselfe from the sight of wisdome, and geueth ouer his heart to lust and couetousnesse, the mother and nourse of all euils.

If any tongues more malicious, then discreet, will disable our martialists, and defame our souldiours, and then make a false conclusion, against the profession it selfe: let those malignant spirites confesse the renowned value of our nation in the olde time, and grant (in spight of their beards) that we are the sonnes of those our Fathers, whose strength and courage in martiall actiuitie, neither Scots, French, nor Spanyards, were able to resist: nor yet safely to stand within the compasse and industrie of the Captaines: and that this present generation of the English people, being trained and exercised vnder the like conduct, nourishment, & government as our kindred were vnder the most famous kings, *Richard the first, Edward 3 first, Edward the third, Edward the blacke Prince, Henry the fifth, the Duke of Bedford, &c.* wold shew it self to be the rightfully begotten children of the olde English Fathers, most valiant and famous in Militarie feates and knowledge: yea, looke how much more subtile and perillous the warres at these dayes are, then they were in the olde time: by so much the more shoulde we exceede our ancestors in the affaires of the same, if wee were accordingly imployed and mainteined.

Let therefore, the gracious Nobilitie of England (Fathers to their Prince, people, and common wealth) remember, that as martiall profession must of necessitie bee bled and nourished, that even the followers of the same must be likewise esteemed and mainteined: and eke to set downe an arrest, for the domesticall practise of the same. *Usus enim promptus facit.* And that being continued through the Realme by such order and direction

English-
men by
training
vp, the
most valiant and famous in martiall feates and knowledge

tion, as may conveniently and sufficiently be proportioned and stablished: there should be within a few yeres, many thousandes of able Souldiers in England, that neuer saw enemy in the field: and that with smal charges to the Soueraigne Maiestie.

And as all Souldiers of worthinesse and knowledge are to bee highly esteemed and mainteined, so are the gentlemen, and worthe people of our nation that haue pursued the defensoy warres in the lowe Countrey, specially to be praised: for they haue approued that the olde English valiancy is not so extinguished in the English nation through long securitie, and corrupt idlenesse, but it is soone stirred vp to a double force, when it hath a while acquainted it selfe with the exercise of the fiede.

Record of their seruice in Brabant against the Spaniards, vpon Lammas day last: where the Commanders shewed commendable value of prudence and courage, and in likewise the common seruitours, honest hardinesse, and worthy actiuitie: and are therefore to be cherished for their owne deserts, and eke to bee esteemed for the encouragement of others.

And for that I haue here made mention of the seruice of our nation in Brabant, that it may breede further encouragement vnto others that are likewise wel minded vnto Martiall occupatiō: I haue thought good briefly to set downe the manner of their seruice done at the same time, that the worthy acts of those valiant & worthy captaines and souldiers, may remain a prooffe of the value of the English nation, and shew that they are not so far degenerate from the high courage and manlines of their auncestors & forefathers, but that (if they were exercised and accustomed to the field & practise thereof) they woulde soone attaine and deserue their pristinate valiantnes, and so become a terroꝝ to their enemies, as their forefathers in times past haue bene.

It is to be noted, that the campe of the States of the lowe Countrie, lay entrenched in a great heath or sandie ground, on the right hand of whose campe towards Loueine there was a ryuer ranne all along, and without the trenches on the same side, was the English and Scottishe mens warde, wherein was a hill that the Spanyardes layd hard at to haue gotten, which if they coulde haue wonne, from the same they might haue discryed all their maner of dealing in the States Campe. On the other side of the campe toward Askot, was another hill, vpon the which, the hoysenmen of the States kept scout watch, and betweene these two hills was a great valley of champion ground, with some smal sandie hills at the entring into the plaine.

On the farther side of the plain, were certain houses, which the Englishmen set on fire, thereby to anoy the enemy. The hoysenmen of the States which lay in scout vpon the hill, on the left hand, perceiuing the Armie of *Don Iohn* to appzoche out of the streight into the plaine, sent worde vnto the Captaines of the Englishmen and Scots, willing them to stande manfully to it that day against the enemy, and to doe their best, and they shoulde be assured that they woulde not forsake them, but liue and dye with them.

Whereupon the Chiefe commanders of the English and Scottishe regiments went to counsell, to take aduice for the ordering of their companies, and howe they might endomage the enemy, fully purposing to trie the value and courage of their enemies, for that such a brute had bene sprede ouer the worlde (but especially in all the lowe Countries) of their inuincible prowesse and knowledge in Partiall discipline, as though there were not any nation that durst encounter them in the fielde. After good aduice taken, euerie Captaine & officer was appointed to his charge for y day, as some to stand in battel, some to lie in ambush, others to

relieve their fellowes wth fresh shot, and some to furnish them that wanted shot and powder : and the chiefe Cozanel s taking to them certaine valiant gentlemen, and a conuenient number of approued souldiers, determined to giue the onset vpon the enemy.

The English and
Scottishmen encounter
the Spanyards at
Pel Mel.

Wetwixt nine and ten of the clocke in the morning, the horsemen of *Don Iohn* issued out of the streight, into the plaine & champion ground, whereupon the States horsemen (for what purpose, it was to vs vnknowne) retired within their trenches, and there abode vntill they saw which way the game went, and who had the better. The footmen also of the Spanyards, being entred into the plaine, the chiefe Cozanel s of the English and Scottishe regiments, taking to them those loose shotte which were befoze appointed, encountred the Spanyard s vpon the plain, and delt so hotly and frankly with them at Pel Mel, that within three quarters of an houre they made them forsake the plaine, and retire ouer, into the fields, there nere adioyning: at the entrie whereof was many a man slaine, to the great discouragement of the whole Armie of *Don Iohn*, and the Spanyardes. Thus through the goodnesse of God (in whose quarrell they fought) for the aduancement of his name and true religion, and by the p^{ro}uesse of those vallant English men that there serued vnder the States (whose noble harts sheweth forth a liuely patterne of the p^{ro}uesse of their progenito^{rs}) with the aide onely of a few Scottish men that serued there also: so terrified the harts of the Spanyards, that amongst all the encounters that I haue sene in al the time that I haue serued, for these xxij. yeares, I neuer sawe enemies so danted with any losse or repulse as the Spanyards were that day, in flying the fury of the people, they being of so great strength, and our folke but a fewe loose shot. Then issued forth the *Grane van Bussu*, generall of the States armie, and stood vpon a litle hill, facing the horsemen of *Don Iohn*, and be-
ing

ing the maner of the skirmish. After that the Spanyards were thus driuen to forsake the plaine, and to retire in to the closes neere adioyning, seeing the inuincible courage of our men, durst not any more come forth in to the plaine, but now and then salyed out, and straight wayes retired in againe. About foure or five a clocke in the after noone, the English and Scottish souldiers were so stirred vp, that they determined no longer to stande dallying with the Spanyardes, but purposed to forsake the plaine champion, and to follow the Spanyardes into the fieldes, and there to haue them by the eares. *Don John* seeing his footmen were put to the worse, and fearing a further mischief, was driuen of necessity to make a profer with his horsemen, but did not breake, which caused our men to stay their going ouer into the fields, so that in this meane while, the Spanish footmen (before the English & Scottish men were a ware) were a quarter of a mile off, retiring in running maner ouer hedge and ditch with their ensignes, and so ended the skirmish. The Cozanel and capitaines both of the Englishmen and Scots did lead the seruice themselues that day, with such great boldnesse, that it greatly imbased the glozy and force of the Spanyards, and had vtterly ouerthrowen them, if the horsemen had done their endeuor halfe so well as did the footmen.

The Span
yards put
to flight.

Thus gentle reader I haue briedly described the seruice of our countrymen vppon Lammes day last past, whose valiant seruice, for the exalting of the worde of God, & honoz of their countrie, deserueth the fauourable liberalitie of all honest and louing harts, y where occasion serueth and need requireth, they would reach forth their hands, and out of their plentie, relieue the necessitie of such poore soldiers as haue aduentured their liues for the aduancement of true religion: so shall others thereby be encouraged to imploy themselues in the like seruice, and be ready, and prest at all times to offer vp

themselves and their service in the defence of the quiet state and prosperitie of their prince and countrey: for these dayes are dangerous, and moze dangerous will yet be.

Honos enim alit artes.

Let England therefore while it hath blessed rest and leasure, wise regiment, and God present in the Sanctuary, waken it selfe out of senselesse securitie, and diligently looke to her Tacles: for a storme will come, and a tempest will fall: for at this present houre, the hand of the Lord God of hostes is in the seconde time for gathering together of the remnant of Israel: the yeere of his redeemed is come, and every kingdome that wil not serue the Lord, shal vtterly perish from the earth: stand fast therefore, O ye people of England, for the sword of the Almighty is drawne, and will not be put bp till hee hath confounded, and vtterly consumed all the enemies of *Iacob* from the face of the earth for euermore. Euerie vaine and misbelieuing soule is aduersary to *Iacob*, and it shalbe cut of. Serue the Lord therefore in trueneth of heart, and remember the wonderful benefites and blessings of God so abundantly bestowed vpon you, & vpon your fathers, and be thankful: for you and they haue enjoyed your countrey many yeres in vniuersal peace, and in dayly increase of priuate and publike prosperity. The Lord hath nowe wisely deliuered you his Gospell without blood, and in this second restitution, he hath holden you twentie yeres in the free occupation thereof, without murther or molestation: the Lord hath not so dealt with your neighbours, looke vpon the miserable state of France, and lowe Dutchland, and in the viewe therof consider the goodnes and prouidence of your heavenly Father towards you: for their troubles haue nourished your rest, and their miseries haue continued your blessings. See into the proceedings of the Almighty,
and

and be wise hearted, lest thzough lewde ingratitude you moue the Lord God of hostes to wzath, & thzough your rebellious insolencie, you prouoke the most high to forsake his Sanctuary in England: as they of Iudah and Ierusalem thzough their wickednes draue him to abandon his holy mounte Sion in the dayes of Zedekiah. But if the Lord depart from you, woe shalbe vnto you, as it was to them of Iudah and Ierusalem.

Loke wisely to your selues, and as ye loue the aduancement of Gods kingdome in England, so will you pray and labour for the preferment of the same amongst the French & Dutch: as that the Lord may set his sanctuarie at rest amongst them as he hath done it amongst vs, and that they may haue the grace so to receiue, and so to reteine the Lord their God, as he may haue delight to continue with them.

As time draweth to his ende, and the corrupt world to her death, so shall all maner of euils abound amongst men: and these last dayes shalbe troublesome, daungerous and cruell, for the last drams of Sathan that must fill vp the measure of wickednesse to the bzimme, shalbe most infectiue and pestiferous: be wise therefore, and

acquainte your selues with armes, both coꝝporal
and spiritual, that you may at al times and
in all causes be compleat Israelites
ready for the fielde.

God grant, it

*The Lorde God of hostes blesse and preserue our good Queene
ELIZABETH, the Nobilitie, people, and comminal-
tie of England. Lord, Amen.*

FINIS.